

**FAYETTE COUNTY REPORT  
OF  
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN  
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES  
OF  
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE  
PRESERVES COMMISSION  
801 SCHENKEL LANE  
FRANKFORT, KY 40601  
(502) 573-2886 (phone)  
(502) 573-2355 (fax)**

**[www.naturepreserves.ky.gov](http://www.naturepreserves.ky.gov)**

# Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

## Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

### STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none    E = endangered    T = threatened    S = special concern    H = historic    X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none    C = candidate    LT = listed as threatened    LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

### RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

### COUNT DATA FIELDS

# OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission  
801 Schenkel Lane  
Frankfort, KY 40601  
phone: (502) 573-2886  
fax: (502) 573-2355  
email: [naturepreserves@ky.gov](mailto:naturepreserves@ky.gov)  
internet: [www.naturepreserves.ky.gov](http://www.naturepreserves.ky.gov)

County Report of Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Plants, Animals, and Natural Communities of Kentucky  
Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Fayette	Vascular Plants	<i>Elymus svensonii</i>	Svenson's Wildrye	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		XERIC ROCKY OPEN OR WOODED BLUFFS ALONG KY AND DIX RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES.								
Fayette	Vascular Plants	<i>Lesquerella globosa</i>	Globe Bladderpod	E / C	G2 / S1	0	2	0	2	0
		Calcareous rocks and barrens, wooded cliff edges.								
Fayette	Vascular Plants	<i>Malvastrum hispidum</i>	Hispid Falsemallow	T /	G3G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
		Dry open non-wooded areas such as prairies, both limestone and sandstone, glades, edges of bluffs, and barrens, sometimes open alluvial ground in valleys and along gravel bars ( Steyermark 1963 in part); in KY, old fields.								
Fayette	Vascular Plants	<i>Onosmodium hispidissimum</i>	Hairy False Gromwell	E /	G4G5T4 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
		Dry calcareous rocky or gravelly prairies, banks, glades. dry hills, woods, fields.								
Fayette	Vascular Plants	<i>Prenanthes crepidinea</i>	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.								
Fayette	Vascular Plants	<i>Sagina fontinalis</i>	Water Stitchwort	T /	G3 / S2	1	0	0	1	0
		On permanently wet limestone cliffs or ledges above or along streams in full sun or light shade.								
Fayette	Vascular Plants	<i>Schizachne purpurascens</i>	Purple Oat	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Dry outcrops along limestone cliffines along large streams and rivers.								
Fayette	Vascular Plants	<i>Trifolium reflexum</i>	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
		Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.								
Fayette	Vascular Plants	<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	4	1	0	3	0
		Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.								
Fayette	Vascular Plants	<i>Viburnum molle</i>	Softleaf Arrowwood	T /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
		Rocky dry to somewhat dry woods usually at about mid-slope.								
Fayette	Vascular Plants	<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i> var. <i>rafinesquianum</i>	Downy Arrowwood	T /	G5T4T5 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
		Dry, esp. calcareous woods.								
Fayette	Vascular Plants	<i>Viola walteri</i>	Walter's Violet	T /	G4G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Dry-mesic upland forests often with thin canopies.								
Fayette	Insects	<i>Nehalennia irene</i>	Sedge Sprite	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		A VARIETY OF LENTIC HABITATS, ESPECIALLY MARSHES AND SEDGE FENS (WETSFALL AND MAY 1996).								
Fayette	Insects	<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>	American Burying Beetle	H / LE	G2G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
		CARRION AVAILABILITY IN A GIVEN AREA IS SUSPECTED TO BE MORE IMPORTANT THAN VEGETATIONAL STRUCTURES AND SOIL TYPES (RAITHEL 1991). HOWEVER, THESE INTERACT TO INFLUENCE THE POTENTIAL PREY BASE AVAILABLE FOR THE BEETLE.								
Fayette	Insects	<i>Pseudanophthalmus horni</i>	Garman's Cave Beetle	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	2	2	0	0
Fayette	Insects	<i>Satyrrium favonius ontario</i>	Northern Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
		<i>S. favonius</i> is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak ( <i>Quercus marilandica</i> ) and a nectar source such as farkleberry ( <i>Vaccinium arboretum</i> ) or dogbane ( <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> ) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).								
Fayette	Amphibians	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	0	2	0	0	0
		BREEDS IN NATURAL AND MANMADE PONDS. OTHERWISE USES MOIST GRASSLAND, MEADOWS AND MARGINS.								
Fayette	Breeding Birds	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		OPEN FIELDS & MEADOWS W/ GRASS INTERSPERSED W/ WEEDS OR SHRUBBY VEG., ESPEC. IN DAMP OR LOW-LYING AREAS, ADJACENT TO SALT MARSH IN SOME AREAS. IN MIGRATION & WINTER ALSO IN GRASSY AREAS ADJACENT TO PINE WOODS OR SECOND-GROWTH WOODS.								

County Report of Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Plants, Animals, and Natural Communities of Kentucky  
Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Fayette	Breeding Birds	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
		Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)								
Fayette	Breeding Birds	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink	S /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		Tall grass areas, flooded meadows, prairie, deep cultivated grains, alfalfa and clover fields. In migration and winter also in rice fields, marshes, and open woody areas. (B83COM01NA).								
Fayette	Breeding Birds	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	1	2	0	0	0
		MARSHES, SWAMPS, LAKES, LAGOONS, AND MANGROVES.								
Fayette	Breeding Birds	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S2 S3N	3	0	0	0	0
		Open areas, especially grasslands, tundra, meadows, bogs, farmlands, grassy areas with scattered bushes, and marshes, including salt marshes in the Beldingi and Rostratus Groups ( subtropical and temperate zones) (B83COM01NA).								
Fayette	Breeding Birds	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN SITUATIONS, FREQUENTLY NEAR FLOWING WATER (B83COM01NA).								
Fayette	Breeding Birds	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
		OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN COUNTRY IN A WIDE VARIETY OF SITUATIONS, OFTEN AROUND HUMAN HABITATION (B83COM01NA). IN NORTHERN WINTER OFTEN ROOSTS IN DENSE CONIFERS; ALSO ROOSTS IN NEST BOXES IF AVAILABLE (A85MAR01NA).								
Fayette	Mammals	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least Weasel	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
		Prime habitat unknown. Seems to occur in farmland.								
Fayette	Mammals	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
		Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.								